COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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COBBETT's ANNUAL REGISTER,

COMPLETE FOR THE YEAR 1802.

The Second Volume being now finished, I venture to offer the two volumes to the public as an ANNUAL REGISTER FOR THE LAST YEAR; and, as the most copious and complete work of the kind, that ever appeared in this or in any other country. When I first described the nature and proposed contents of this publication, I prepared my readers for "such alterations, "additions, and improvements, as time "and experience might suggest." Many and useful have been the suggestions of these patient monitors. After having finished the two volumes, which complete the first year of the work, I now regard it as having assumed its permanent form and manner.

The second volume, like the former one, may be considered as divided into two parts; the first consisting of the numbers, which have been published weekly during the *half year*, or, of a reprint of those numbers; the second, of the Supplement. The former of these divisions contains a collection of all authentic documents, appertaining to state affairs, or to matters of political economy, whether they immediately relate to this country or not; and, in making this collection, care has constantly been taken to recur to such compacts and transactions of past times, as do, or may affect the circumstances of the present time.—During the Session of Parliament, a weekly account of the proceedings is given, reserving the Débates, corrected and at full length, to be given in the Supplement to the volume. As occasion requires, and time affords opportunity, brief Notices are given of such new Books as relate to history, politics, or political economy, or that bear upon subjects connected therewith. The preceding heads are followed by a selection of such Foreign and Domestic Intelligence as appears to be of public importance; to which is added, a Record of Appointments, of Bankruptcies, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Prices. The scale of these articles has, in the latter numbers, been abridged; but whatever has been left out in the body of the work, will be found in the Supplement. —Besides the aforementioned matter, which is necessarily supplied by time and events, each sheet of the work contains the Editor's observations relative to all the most important current events and transactions. These observations are, for want of a more comprehensive phrase, called Summaries of Politics, and, upon an uninterrupted perusal of them, they will, I think, be found to form a complete series of statements, arguments, and reflections: and, when, to this series, are added the detached articles from correspondents, whether in the form of Essays, Letters, or Extracts, the whole of the numbers, taken together, forms a Chronicle, not only of events and transactions, but of the opinions, feelings, and motives connected therewith.

The compilers of Annual Registers have adopted a different, and, in my opinion, a far less perfect mode of arranging their materials, which it is their custom to divide into classes, instead of placing them in the order in which they were first communicated to the Public. According to their method, all the State Papers are so inserted as to follow each other without the intervention of other matter; and so of the Proceedings in Parliament, the Historical Remarks, &c. &c. But it is, I think, evident, that this classification can be attended with no one advantage, while it has many very great disadvantages. Considering the Register merely as a book of *reference*, it is of little import how the materials are arranged, so that they are all included in the book, and are pointed to by the Index in such a manner as to be found with perfect facility; but, as a book for *perusal*, the chronological order is certainly the most favourable to a clear, an easy, and satisfactory comprehension of the divers matters contained in it. At first sight, it may appear, that the chronological order followed without reference to the difference in the kind of materials, produces, in one and the same sheet, a heterogeneous mass of Treaties with Foreign Powers, Debates in the Parliament, Intelligence from abroad, Occurrences at home, Fluctuations in the Stocks, Price of Bread, Political Reflec-

tions, &c. &c. Yet, upon closer observation, it will be found, that there is a very intimate connexion between all these; that they explain and elucidate each other, and that, though widely different in their nature, the reader must see them all, and all together too, in order to have a full and fair view of the political picture, of which they are the component parts. An article, on the contrary, contained in a Register where the classifying order is pursued, has seldom any connexion with those which immediately precede or come after it; and, in the studying of it, the reader very rarely indeed derives any aid from the situation in which it is found. Where, for instance, is the connexion between two State Papers? What help, in general, does the one afford towards the just appreciation of the other? To know what was thought and said of the new division of Germany, to obtain any knowledge respecting it, other than that which is to be drawn from the Declaration of France and Russia, recourse must be had to those other sources of information, which here accompany the Declaration, but which, in a work otherwise constructed, must be sought for elsewhere, not always with a certainty of success, and never without considerable pains.

The twenty-six sheets, which form the Chronicle for the half year, did not, however, appear to me to be quite sufficient to render the work complete. Several articles presented themselves, which, though too long to be inserted in the weekly numbers, were absolutely necessary to the completion of my plan. These, I therefore, resolved to publish in a half-yearly Supplement, to be supplied, at a moderate price, to the purchasers of the weekly numbers; and, in this second volume, I have taken advantage of the convenience offered by this plan to render the work a *complete* Parliamentary Register also, which it was not, at fisrt, my intention to do. This part of the work will, in future, be more regularly placed. At present, the Table of Contents must be consulted to know where to find the different parts of which the Parliamentary Register is composed.—The contents of the Supplement to the second volume are as follows;

1. *Parliamentary Papers.*—All the principal reports, returns, accounts, estimates, &c. &c. (being upwards of *sixty* in number) which were laid before the Parliament during the *last* session.

2. *Parliamentary Debates*, at length, on the Preliminary and Definitive Treaties with France. These debates, which were the only ones of much interest during the session, and which are, and long will be, constantly wanted to refer to, are here collected and arranged with great care, and from the best materials.—This head, together with the preceding one, and the reports of Parliamentary Proceedings in the body and supplement of Vol. I. will be found to form a Parliamentary Register of the *last* session much more complete, as well as more interesting, than any other that has been published.

3. *A List of the New Parliament*, together with a selection of the addresses to the Electors, in different parts of the kingdom.

4. *Parliamentary Debates*, from the commencement of the *present* session to the recess, collected and arranged with great care.—These debates, together with the sort of Journal of Proceeding which has been kept, during this session, in the Weekly Numbers, forms a complete Register of the Parliament down to the recess; and the next Volume will, of course, continue it down to the end of the session, including all the accounts, reports, estimates, &c. &c.

5. *Papers relative to India.*—Under this head are contained, not only the Official Papers laid before Parliament, but all such others as I have been able to collect, and as appeared to me likely to be useful to my Readers.—There are not less than *seventy* articles under this head.

6. Statistical Table relative to the Cape of Good Hope.

7. *Public Papers.*—All Papers of this description which were omitted in the weekly Numbers.

8. *Foreign Official Papers.*—Many Dispatches, Decrees, &c. which were not published in the weekly Numbers.

9. A translation from a work entitled "*Etat Commercial de la France*," containing comments on Mr. Dundas' Speech relative to the effects which the treaty of Amiens will have on our rights in India.

10. Extracts from Charmilly's Letter to B. Edwards on the effect of the restoration of St. Domingo to France, and on the general consequences of a regicide peace.

11. Memoir respecting Malta.

12. Letter respecting the Grand Mastership of Malta.

13. Count Dietrichstein's observations in reply to the charges brought against him by the English newspaper, called The Times, relative to his conduct in Italy, and to the views of the Imperial Court at that time.

14. Papers relative to the conduct of Mr. Fox.

15. *Miscellaneous Articles*, containiug, amongst other things, all the advertisements, resolutions, songs, &c. &c. relative to the Statues and Birth Days of Messrs. Pitt, Dundas, and Addington.

16. Complete Lists of Patents, with a specification thereof, enrolled in the year 1802.

17. *Juridical Proceedings.*—Under this head is contained an account of all such cases, which, during the last six months, have come before the several courts of justice, and as appear to me to contain any thing novel, or peculiarly important, whether from their nature, their consequences, or from the rank, &c. of the parties.

18. A List of the Titles of all the New Books, which have been published, in the United Kingdom, or in the Continent of Europe, and in America, during the last six months.—When I speak of the "last six months," I am to be understood as meaning, the six months ending Dec. 31st for this kingdom, Nov. 30th for the Continent of Europe, and Sept. 30th for America. In my next list I shall go back to these several epochs.—The books are divided into thirty-two classes, and are upwards of *fifteen hundred* in number. The titles are all translated into English, but care has been taken to mention the language in which the work is published, and the place where published. This is, I am led to hope,

the completest thing of the kind that ever has been attempted. It has cost no small pains, and I trust it will be found to be of great and extensive utility.

19. The German Empire divided into Departments under the Prefecture of the Elector of * * *; to which is prefixed, a Preface of the Translator, and also an Introduction, consisting of a Memoir on the Political and Military State of Europe, by the same author.—Translated from the French by Mr. Cobbett.

20. Lists of Promotions, Preferments, Dispensations, &c.

21. View of the Prices of Bread, of the Value of the Funds, of the Bills of Mortality, &c. &c. &c. during the six months.

22. *Indexes.*—1st of *Matters*; 2d of *Names*; 3d of *Places.*

I have here merely enumerated the principal *heads* in the Supplement, without attempting to specify the particular articles under each head, which will be done in the Table of Contents to the whole volume.

To class the several articles, in a Table of Contents, according to their different *subjects*, would, I conceive, render the table so complicated as to be almost, if not quite useless; and, indeed, after having long considered of the matter, I am well convinced, that the only rational classification that can be adopted is that which I have lately followed in each of the weekly numbers, the heads of which, without any reference to the *subjects*, which are of almost infinite variety, distinguish nothing but the *sorts* of Documents, or Papers, which sorts are very few in number. I have, therefore, adhered to this division.—I. *Public Papers*; that is to say, Treaties, Conventions, Manifestoes, Armistices, Declarations, and, in short, all papers, of whatever name or purport, made or issued by any Government or Governments, and which treat of matters, in which more than one nation has a direct and evident part or concern.—II. *Foreign Official Papers*, such as Decrees, Proclamations, Dispatches, Orders, Petitions, Memorials, &c. &c. are and ought to be preserved. Many of them, indeed, it would be useless to insert in a work like this: but others are very necessary to enable the politician to form an opinion, not only as to the interior situation, but also as to the exterior views of other countries; and, for the same purpose, he should have correct information respecting the pecuniary, the military, and other resources of the principal nations, particularly such as are, by their situation, power, and disposition, in any degree formidable to ourselves.—III. *Parliamentary Papers and Debates*, of which nothing need be said, but that they form a complete Parliamentary Register, elucidated occasionally by the Editor's notes.—IV. *Domestic Official Papers*, are of the same description as that which has been given of Foreign Official Papers.—V. *India Papers.* This class is rather a deviation from my plan; the documents being of the same sort as, and coming fairly under the head of, Domestic Official Papers; but India is so considerable a branch, it is so distinct from the rest of the Empire, and the papers relative to it are so numerous, that it seemed convenient to give them a separate head.—VI. *Essays.* Under this head I have placed all the Letters, Addresses, Dissertations, and Extracts; and also all articles of whatever description originating with the Editor and his Correspondents, amongst which are included, of course, the Summaries of Politics, the principal topics of each of which are merely pointed out.—VII. *Notices of New Books.*—VIII. *Poetry.*—IX. *Juridical Proceedings.*—X. *Lists* of various kinds.—Mere Intelligence, whether foreign or domestic, can never be very important without appearing, first or last, in an official document or paper of some sort or other; and, besides, the intelligence, as well as the table of Prices, the Gazette articles, &c. recur too often and too regularly, and are too clearly pointed out by the Indexes to need being mentioned in the Table of Contents.

To specify the separate articles, contained under the several divisions above-mentioned, would occupy the pages of a large pamphlet; but, it may not be entirely useless to state the number of articles, in the two volumes, under each division or head, respectively.—Of Public Papers there are 116; of Foreign Official Papers, 163; of Parliamentary Papers, 68; of Debates, 57; of Domestic Official Papers, 36; of India Papers, 62; of Essays, 218; of Critical Notices of New Books, 39; of Pieces of Poetry, 15; of Juridical Cases and Trials, 42; of Lists, 22: and, amongst these are the two lists of Books, containing the titles and descriptions of all the works, more than *three thousand* in number, published in Europe and America, during the year 1802.

Such a mass of matter, and of matter so various, certainly requires every facility that mere editorship can afford. To effect this object a Table of Contents is now prefixed; and there are THREE INDEXES at the end, one of *Matters*, one of Names of *Persons*, and another of Names of *Places*; so that, notwithstanding the immense bulk of the work, and the almost endless variety of its contents, I am persuaded that very little difficulty, in point of reference, will ever occur.

Of the manner and quality of the work, I must now leave the reader to judge, but respecting the *quantity* I beg to be permitted

to say a few words more.—A *guinea and a half* for *one octavo volume* has a high sound; but if the purchaser will take the trouble to make the comparison, he will find, that this one octavo volume, which is sold for a guinea and a half, well and neatly bound with a Russia back, contains as much print as *ten common octavo volumes*, which ten volumes are sold, in boards, for *seven or eight shillings each*; and, of course, the Register is, as I stated with respect to the first volume, proportionally, much *cheaper* than any other book published in London. In the advertisement of that volume, it was stated that it contained as much as *four* common octavo volumes; but it was meant to say *eight*. The present volume is much thicker, as well as fuller of print; and, indeed, I scruple not to say, that it contains as much letter press as the twelve volumes of Johnson's works. This is a fact of which any one may satisfy himself with very little trouble. —Then, in comparing its price with that of other Annual Registers, it will be found to be just about twice as much in amount; but, on the other hand, the contents of the ordinary Annual Registers will be found to form only one department of my work, which does, in fact, embrace, 1. An usual Annual Register; 2. A Parliamentary Register; 3. Collection of State Papers, each of which has heretofore formed a separate work, and the price of these three works, together with that of detailed original tracts, and translations, would, for the year, amount to a sum not much short of *eight* guineas, while my two volumes sell for *three*.

WM. COBBETT.

London, 18 *Feb.* 1803.

☞ The work is sold by E. HARDING, Pall Mall; RICHARD BAGSHAW, Bow Street, Covent Garden; RICHARDSON, under the Royal Exchange; J. MERCIER, Dublin; and by all the Booksellers and Newsmen in the Kingdom.—The volumes may be had separately.—Those gentlemen, who have taken the Weekly Numbers, and who wish to be supplied with the SUPPLEMENT only, will please to address themselves to the persons who have supplied them with the numbers.—The price of the retail Supplement is 6s. 9d.—Particular care should be taken to direct the binder to bind the volume with a *hollow back*, by which means it will always open easy, and lie flat when open.

WEST-INDIA COMMISSION AND NAVY-BILL.

SIR,—Your correspondent, TROPICUS (page 202) has taken notice of the two late Bills of Inquiry, the West-India and the Navy, for the purpose of contrasting the manner in which they were passed, without entering into the merits of either. I know nothing of the latter; but on referring to my signature, it will not appear surprising if the other has attracted my attention; and if you will excuse the manner for the sake of the matter, and accept a few words, on that subject, from a plain man of business, who has no pretensions to fine writing, they are at your service.—The history of the first is shortly this: When the expenses of the war, particularly in the West-Indies, began considerably to exceed the estimates made by the treasury, it became a favourite idea in that quarter, that matters in the islands were not properly conducted. A correspondence has been published between a gentleman in office, and another who had been employed there in a public situation, in which it was sung out by the one, and re-echoed by the other, that all who had been concerned in that part of the world, with money transactions of the army, were no better than thieves and pickpockets, and the whole body of West-India merchants, viz. merchants in the West Indies, were stigmatised as a set of hucksters that would set their names to any thing. An enquiry was by both agreed upon to be necessary; though it was acknowledged by the one, and not contradicted by the other, that it was contrary to the rules of evidence that any one should be made to accuse himself. Nevertheless, a bill was introduced into Parliament in which this principle was not attended to; but that and many other powers were granted, and it was thought proper that the person who had been the principal accuser should be appointed one of the judges of the parties concerned; or, lest this term should be cavilled at, one of the commissioners to make the inquiry. This bill passed, as you have been already informed, without any opposition.

Now, Sir, you are very much mistaken if you suppose, from any thing I have said, that I am an enemy to this bill, or rather to this inquiry. On the contrary, if government has been defrauded, it is highly proper it should be known by whom, and in what manner. All I object to is any thing that savors of partiality or oppression. What is good for the goose, is good for the gander. What is wrong in one case cannot possibly be right in the other: and the original Navy Bill having undergone so many amendments, the West India Bill should be new modelled to resemble it, or the objections to the first Navy Bill ought to be waved, and it made the same as the West India Bill. But this is not all. Are these the only two branches of the public service in which it is possible to suppose any thing has gone wrong? If not, why are they the

only two pointed at? You yourself have told us a thing or two of the Post Office: but whether it is this P. O. or any other P. O. the A. O. the N. O. or any other letter of the alphabet that goes before O as initials, if enquiry is right in one 'tis right in all. Why should all men, down to every sub-commissary in the West Indies and every underling in the dock yards, be hauled over the coals, and all big and little every where else remain unquestioned? No Sir, they should all, whether they live in *Yards* or *Palaces*, in Squares or Alleys, be put on the same footing. Mr. Wilberforce, it (is natural his name should occur to me first, who know the mighty good he and his *motions* have done to the *cause of humanity* in St. Domingo and elsewhere:) he, I say, and others who think with him, will tell us, and no doubt they will tell us true, that no honest man will shrink from this ordeal, and that only those will oppose it who are conscious to themselves of guilt. Let every man, in *every* department of the public service, be put upon his oath to declare whether, directly or indirectly, he has derived any advantage, to the injury of government, from his situation in office. If this is done, no one will have a right to complain: if it is not done, let certain folks give themselves what airs of patriotism or public spirit they please, they will never convince the dispassionate and discerning, that these enquiries have originated in any thing else than private pique and unprincipled ambition. I am Sir, your's, &c. A WEST INDIA MERCHANT.

DESPARD AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

The following article is taken from the MORNING POST. We insert it here with great pleasure, as expressing our sentiments, in a manner more happy than we, perhaps, should have done; and as coming from a source somewhat more *authentic* than we can pretend to have access to, with respect to COLONEL DESPARD'S long habits of treasonable thinking and conversation.

"When Thomas Muir was on shipboard in the Thames, on his way to Botany Bay, he listened to the suggestion of presenting a petition to Government, by which his sentence might have been remitted, and he might have escaped all those misfortunes which ended in his death. But a deputation from the London Corresponding Society waited on him, represented the disgrace of such a step, the glory his sufferings would shed around his name and their cause, and how much his martyrdom would increase their strength and numbers. He listened to them. His fate is known.

"The same use is now made of the fate of Colonel Despard and his associates. The few who wish well to the designs he entertained endeavour to excite compassion for his misfortunes, and by working on the feelings of a humane people to make converts to their cause. They hope that the blood of Despard will raise thousands in their favour, and that his death will revive and reanimate their partizans. Hence the artifices to produce pity for Despard, and indignation at the Government. Among the well-informed classes of society, detestation of the man is disarmed by assurances that he must have been insane when he talked of such wild designs; among the poor ignorant classes it is said he suffered because he was "a friend to the poor."—If you abhor treason, you are told Despard was a madman: if you are discontented with public affairs, you are told he was a hero. It is also said he was irritated by the refusal of Government to pay his claims. This, we believe, is much nearer the truth than that he died for the poor; but this apology strips him of all the glory of martyrdom, and brings him nearly to the level of a highwayman. His partizans assume any shape to avert public resentment, and turn his fate to their purpose. It is the duty of every good subject to see that Despard's punishment becomes a salutary example. Has the Government, or has Despard acted justly? Shall the Government, or shall Despard's partizans derive advantage from his death? Shall Despard's headless corpse walk into every tap-room, to make proselytes with an hundred fold the success he experienced in his life; or shall the arm of the law appear with all its just terrors to prevent the spread of treason, and the recurrence of such scenes as that of Monday? Those of the middling and upper ranks may smile at alarm; but let them explore the lower classes, and they will see it is not altogether without foundation. The word of the dying has great weight with the ignorant, who cannot believe that in death a man would tell a falsehood. When O'Coigley was executed at Maidstone, he accused every person concerned in his prosecution, magistrates and all, of perjury! When Despard was executed at Southwark, he declared he was innocent, and that he died because he was a friend to the *poor* and the *oppressed!* The poor, who feel effects without being able to judge of causes, may believe him a martyr. That a large mob, collected from among so many scores of thousands of the poor, as exist in

this city, should be misled, when their passions and their ignorance are worked upon by the artful and profligate, is not surprizing. The spectators of Despard's death pitied him; and, from the crowd and compassion that prevailed, if he had been executed at Kennington Common, drawn more than a mile through the populace, some confusion would, probably, have occurred.

"However easily the lower classes may be misled, no doubt can remain of Colonel Despard's guilt among those who were well acquainted with him.—He made no secret of his designs, and WE WILL VENTURE TO AFFIRM, THAT NO ONE OF HIS FAMILIAR ACQUAINTANCE WAS IGNORANT OF THEM. To his openness the government is indebted for the discovery, we conjecture, more than to the evidence of accomplices, such as Windsor and Emblyn. Despard *has talked for years of such plots as that of which he has just been convicted.* He was impressed with the opinion that a revolution was not to be effected by extensive associations, through which the design would transpire and be frustrated, but by a small party of desperate men, who, having struck one great blow, such as the assassination of the King, and filled the city with consternation, would find thousands to support them. However probable it may be that such a scheme would fail, yet certainly it held out better prospects of success than one founded on numerous and extensive associations, among a people not disposed to countenance a treasonable conspiracy.

"Much praise is bestowed on Colonel Despard for bearing up in his situation with so much fortitude, and for dying with so much firmness and equanimity. This virtue, if virtue it can be called, is common to nine in ten of the felons executed at Newgate. Cowardice is much more rare among men than courage. If a man dies without remorse for an atrocious crime, shall we admire his courage? Are not repentance and contrition the virtues which we should admire in him in such a situation? Was Despard's crime an atrocious one? Did he betray repentance or contrition? Should not his conduct excite horror rather than commiseration? Macnamara was the only interesting person on the scaffold. He prayed so fervently, and seemed so desirous of making his peace with Heaven, that he drew tears from those who best knew where to place their pity.

"We again warn the public to be upon their guard. Attempts are making to raise, out of the death of Colonel Despard, strength to the cause for which he died. It is by compassion for his fate that treason is to be propagated. The cant of humanity should be stripped of its disguise. Let these tender hearts pity the fate of Bellamy, executed at Dublin for forging to support his wife and children.—If their feelings be so very susceptible, they may find many objects more deserving of their tears than Colonel Despard.

THE TRAITOR'S EPITAPH.

May this dreary abode be for ever unknown,
For ever, by Virtue, by Pity, untrod;
Unbreath'd be his name, and unhonour'd his stone:
The foe of his country, his Monarch, his God.

G. C.

EPIGRAM

On hearing of Disapprobation expressed at the late Executions for High Treason.

Ye who, of Treason's arts, *abroad*,
We own distinguish'd haters,
Now mourn (lest Freedom should be awed)
The lot of *home-bred* traitors:
Why seem your wishes, to restrain
The Assassin here, less hearty?—
Grant half the means, and George will reign
As safe as Buonaparté.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS, from p. 48.

2. *A Few Days in Paris; with Remarks characteristic of several distinguished Personages.* 8vo. p. p. 60.

The author of this little pamphlet informs us, in the preface, that what he presents to the public is the substance of several letters, written to various individuals in England, during his residence in France. The work before us presents us with a disgusting picture of the state of manners in modern Paris. It contains some curious anecdotes of the court of the Thuilleries, and of our English patriots who were cringing last summer at the levees of Buonaparté. As a specimen of the performance, we shall present our readers with a few short extracts, and conclude with recommending the whole to their perusal.

COURT OF THE THUILLERIES.

"It must not be imagined that the court of the Thuilleries bears any resemblance to those of ancient times and long established governments: in them the monarch is acknowledged (in our's beloved) by the great body of the people. In the principal courts of Europe, the sovereign and his house indulge, more or less, in friendly intercourse with many families around them. This cannot have place either at Malmaison or St. Cloud, or at the Thuilleries. It would be tedious, and might appear personally invidious to go into the causes of this; *they must be striking* to every man of sense. Indeed, were it not for the English

who resort to Paris, the Thuilleries would have little of the character of a court; *not one family* of estimation in France gracing it with their presence. The monthly assemblage, then, at the Thuilleries, may be considered as a military levee, at which the constituted orders of the state appear in all their finery, and the Second and Third Consuls, in particular, indignant spectators."—p. 12

FOX AT BUONAPARTÉ'S LEVEES.

"But it was truly painful to see Mr. Fox regular in his attendance at the new court of the Thuilleries, and to reflect how almost entirely he had estranged himself from the High Court of Parliament of his own country. It may be asked, what there was in his first interview with the Chief Consul, that could induce Mr. Fox to present himself so constantly before him? On the part of the consular Chief, the conversation was coarse and violent. It is a fact, that the First Consul proceeded to charge Mr. Windham, in conjunction with Mr. Pitt, with being the instigator of the attempt upon his life, in the construction of the *infernal machine*. Mr. Fox repelled the foul aspersion; but such was the rancorous hatred of the First Consul for these honourable men, that he repeated his most settled conviction, that they were the great movers in the conspiracy against his life. The conversation then turned on politics. Buonaparté said, the Emperor was raising great difficulties on the settlement of the German indemnities; that he had forgot that *he* had been in possession of his dominions two or three times; and that if the treaty of Luneville could be reconciled, he, General Buonaparté, would order it much otherwise. I forbear to state Mr. Fox's answer, as I am not quite sure of the fact*. But of this I am too certain, that the British senator was at the Thuilleries a few days after the atrocious proclamation against the Swiss. That any Englishman should, by his presence at that court and capital, give the least support, and, in some degree, sanction, to that cruel government, is a painful thought; but that Mr. Fox should continue to go there—!! Having gone through this monthly ceremony of parade and hypocrisy, let me ask what there is to detain an English gentleman one moment longer in Paris."—p. 16.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

"Having mentioned the National Institute, it may not be uninteresting to know, that this society is an engine of great *political* power in France, to support the present government, and more especially that of Buonaparté. He is at the head of it, and the members probably named, if not maintained, by him. As Sir Joseph Banks has styled them "the first literary society "in the world*," *no doubt* they are so: but be this as it may, with these characters united, it is not unimportant what they do. But was it well in Sir Joseph, to overshadow his native British oak by the aspiring vine. With what indignant concern would his friends, the late Mr. Burke and Sir Joshua Reynolds, have read this unhallowed production! Mr. Burke, in one of his sublimely prophetic effusions, has remarked, "that there is *that* in the French Revolu-"tion, which those who admire, would in-"stantly imitate: those who do not hate "it, love it."

* This conversation passed in the hearing of several gentlemen, strangers to Mr. Fox.

BUONAPARTE'S DRESS.

The following is an Accurate Estimate of the First Consul's Gala dress.

A velvet embroidered suit, full dress uniform of a French General, -	£125	0	0
Half-boots, with gold embroidery, -	6	0	0
A military hat, best beaver, - -	1	10	0
Diamond button for the hat (weight 227 carats) - - -	32,000	0	0
A Sabre, with a best Damascus blade, - - - - - -	10	0	0
Hilt of Sabre of solid gold, 27oz. -	108	0	0
Diamond in the mouth of Crocodile, called "the Regent," -	126,000	0	0
Diamond eyes of Crocodile, - -	1,500	0	0
Epaulets of best brilliants, -	30,000	0	0
Total value,	£397,741	0	0
Analysis of the above—			
Clothes and *useful* articles, including embroidery, gold-hilted sabre, &c.	251	10	0
Ornamental part,	£397,490	0	0

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Genoa, Jan. 29.—The three French ships commanded by Rear-Admiral Bidou having on board 2018 men of the Polish demi-brigade, set sail from hence yesterday afternoon with a favourable wind; they were joined by another vessel from Leghorn which appeared in sight of our Port last Sunday.—There remains here only 400 Poles who will, as it is understood, be embarked on board the Frigate and the Corvette which arrived this day.

Ratisbon, Feb. 4.—The Deputation of the Empire held yesterday its 40th sitting. The Directorial Ministers collected the votes on the note of the Ministers of the Mediating Powers concerning the order of the votes at the Diet. Behemia referred to the votes which it gave on the same subject in the 38th sitting. Saxony proposed to transmit to the Diet, and the Imperial Plenipo-

* See his letter on being admitted a Member of the National Institute of France. Reg. Vol. I. p. 387.

tentiary, the note, as a supplement to that of the 18th of last month. Brandenburg recognized in the note a new proof of the solicitude of the Mediating Powers, of which the object is to prevent all suspension in the deliberations of the Diet, and all dispute with respect to rank. It proposed to the Deputation to transmit the note to the Diet, as a Supplement to the Conclusum of the 23d of Nov.; the other Sub-delegates having agreed to this proposition, it was converted into a Conclusum.—The Sub-delegate of Bavaria then gave the explanation which he had reserved in the sitting of the 19th of Jan. on the Convention signed at Paris on the 26th of Dec. He made, in the name of his Court, a Declaration, by which he demanded for the cession of the Bishopric of Eichstett, an equitable compensation, and prayed the Deputation to transmit his demand to the Ministers of the Mediating Powers. Bohemia said he would make a report upon the subject to his court. Brandenburg approved of it, Saxony, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, Wurtemburg, and Hesse Cassel, reserved themselves till the opening of the Protocol.

Berne, Feb. 5.—We do not yet know the contents of the Act of Mediation which has been transmitted to the Helvetic Congress at Paris. We know only, that this Act consists of 20 Articles, 19 of which regard the Cantons, and one the Central Government. Each Member of the Committee has received a printed copy at a meeting held with the French Commissioners.—They have made their remarks upon each Article, which the Commissioners have engaged to transmit to the First Consul.—We regard this Act of Mediation as the basis of the new Helvetic Constitution, and it is thought that it comprizes all the Cantonal Organizations, and the Central Organizations.—Of the 60 Deputies from different Cantons who went to Paris to assist in the plans of the First Consul of France; 45 demand, that the Government lately established should be made permanent; 15 wish that the old Government should be restored nearly in its primitive force.—In the first 45, are 3 Deputies from the Helvetic Senate, 29 from Diets of the Cantons, 7 from different rural Cantons, from Arau, a Privileged City, 5 who were in the Deputation because they were before in official authority. The other party consists of 5 Deputies from Aristocratic Cantons; and 7 from Privileged Cities.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The Court of Vienna has formally recognized the King of Etruria. The Spanish Ambassador in that Capital has transmitted to the Count de Cobentzel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Letters of Notification announcing the accession of the King to the Throne of Tuscany. These Letters had been presented several times to the Minister, who had hitherto refused to receive them.—The Helvetic Government has addressed to the National Prefects of the Cantons of Basle, Soleure, Berne, Fribourg, and Leman, a circular letter, enjoining them to take the greatest care to prevent the *importation of English merchandize* into Switzerland, and for that purpose to inspect the depôt of merchandize within their jurisdiction, and to establish guards on the frontiers, &c. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the representations of the French General Ney.

Friburg, Jan. 29.—Every thing announces that the French troops are on the point of quitting us, when this country will be taken possession of on the part of the Sovereign to whom it was destined by the Treaty of Luneville. Yesterday the French depôt, which was here, left us. The battalion, which still remains, will likewise follow very soon. It is said, that it is to prepare quarters for it at Zurich, that the Aid-de-Camp of the Chef-de-Brigade, Rouville, went to Switzerland, a few days since. The Regencies of Baden and Furstenberg have been requested to grant a passage to two Companies of the Austrian Regiment of Bender, which will immediately arrive to take military possession of the Brisgau and the Ortenau, in the name of the Duke of Modena.

Hague, Feb. 6.—In the Report which the Council of the Interior has presented to the Directory, concerning the addresses of several merchants who have declared for or against the law, relative to the importation and sale of woollen manufactures, the Council favours the interests of those who have declared against the importation of these articles. The Directory, to enable itself maturely to examine this Report, has proposed to the Legislative Body not to give effect to the law of the 26th of last year, (according to which, at the end of the month of Feb. of the present year, these manufactures, especially dyed woollens, are not to be permitted to be imported or sold in the Republic, under pain of confiscation, &c.) until it shall have examined the Report of the Council of the Interior. The proposition has been referred to a Special Committee. The commerce of this country waits with impatience a definitive decision, which, it must be apparent, is of extreme importance, not only to the manufactures and fabrics of this Republic, but also to the commercial part of it, which traffics in foreign manufactures.—Two hundred men from the depôt of Colonial troops at Enkhuysen, have been marched to Horn, to be organized in three divisions of infantry destined for the Cape of Good Hope, to supply the place of the troops lost in the Vreede, which was wrecked in the month of December last, on the Coast of England.

Ratisbon, Feb. 8.—The Official Gazette of Munich announces, that the Imperial troops have entirely evacuated Passau.

Augsburg, Feb. 8.—They write from Leghorn, that the Spanish squadron which brought back the King and Queen of Etruria, sailed on its return for Spain, on the 22d of January. The English squadron, under Admiral Bickerton, is still cruizing off Sardinia and Malta, and observes every thing that passes in the Mediterranean. A frigate from this squadron arrived in the port of Leghorn, on the 25th ult. when an officer landed, and immediately set out for London, with dispatches from Admiral Bickerton.

Paris, Feb. 17.—Subscriptions being about to be entered into at Orleans, for the purpose of erecting a statue of the celebrated Joan of Arc, in that city—the project, and the deliberations of the Municipal Council of Orleans on the subject, were presented to the First Consul, who wrote on the margin as follows:—"Write to Citizen Crignon "Desormeaux, Mayor of Orleans, that this deli- "beration is very agreeable to me.—The illustri- "ous Joan of Arc has proved, that there is no "miracle that French Genius cannot produce, "under those circumstances where national inde- "pendence is menaced.—United, the French na- "tion can never be conquered; but our more "calculating and adroit neighbours, *abusing the* "*frankness and integrity of our character*, have con- "stantly sown amongst us those dissensions from "whence resulted the calamities of that epoch, "and all the disasters related in our history.—" "Paris, Jan. 30, 1803.—*Buonaparte.*"

New-York, Dec. 31.—On Tuesday the 31st inst.

Stephen R. Bradley, Esq. President of the Senate *pro tem.* gave a dinner to a select number of the Senators, the heads of Departments, &c. Thomas Paine was a guest; and was waited on to the hotel, where they dined, by Dr. Logan, Senator from Pennsylvania.—*Mr. Paine, a few days since, dined by invitation with the President, in company with the* BRITISH MINISTER.—*Mercantile Adv.*

FOREIGN OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Letter from General Ney to C. Mohr, Secretary of State, published at Berne, Feb. 9, 1803.

I am informed, Citizen Secretary, by reports which have reached me both directly and indirectly, that a number of foreign vagabonds infest the high roads, and commit all sorts of crimes. Robbery, murder, fire-raising take place in various quarters, while no measures to repress them are adopted by your Government, or to protect the safety of travellers, of the inhabitants, and their properties. This indifference multiplies and emboldens malefactors, and deprives the inhabitants, who rely upon the protection of the laws, of all confidence when they see them remain unexecuted or eluded by the . . . enemies of . . . France . . . and Helvetia. Several petitions have reached me from persons stiling themselves patriots and good citizens reclaiming the arms they had voluntarily surrendered. They complain that those they call insurgents had concealed theirs from discovery, and that, afraid of falling victims to such, they require back their arms to defend their families, their persons, and properties. I have complied with some of these applications made by persons in the neighbourhood of Zurich, where, by my orders, General Barbon has given them back their arms. It must likewise be within the knowledge of the Helvetic Government that the political opinions of the mass of the people are influenced by men who have openly attacked the lawful authority, in spite of the declared intention of the First Consul to cause to be respected the provisions of the laws and the measures that might be the result of them till after the Cantonal arrangement and the establishment of the new order of things. These men dare to boast that they will render them illusory, or at least will render their execution difficult. They threaten to exercise vengeance upon those who employ vigour to reduce them to obedience. These insurrectional measures appear to have intimidated and to have weakened the system of Government. The interior Police of the Cantons is so ill conducted, that no information of the culpable proceedings of the enemies of public tranquillity comes before the tribunals to enable them to display severity against the numerous offences and enormities which are the consequence of them. Emissaries of England, officers in her pay, and the old pensioners of that power enlist under the eye of the Civil Authorities without their giving any obstruction whatever to it. Numbers of men receive pay in money, to second, on the first signal, their audacious enterprizes, in case the new order of things was not agreeable to them. The agents of the secret Police are in some sort dependent upon them, because they receive large gratifications. A Counter-Police, skilfully directed, exists in every part of Helvetia, and all the secrets of Government come to their knowledge.—The MEDIATOR OF HELVETIA (Buonaparté) is treated with very little ceremony in the libels and pamphlets which circulate among the people. The French soldier is considered as the enemy of Helvetic liberty; and many of them have accordingly fallen the victims of the resentment and animosity directed against them, although in general the French troops in this country have observed a wise and moderate conduct, and practised that discipline which causes the property and safety of citizens, whatever be their opinions, to be respected.—All these considerations, Citizen Secretary, oblige me to call upon you to lay before the Executive Council the observations which have been dictated to me by my solicitude for Helvetia, and to request the Council to cause to be maintained and executed without restriction, such measures as are calculated to secure the tranquillity of the proprietors and the safety of the citizens, and to cause to be expelled from the country the vagabonds who trouble its repose, and to prevent the recruiters from taking away men whom commerce and agriculture may usefully employ. The Police also deserves their attention. You may assure them that I will second with zeal whatever tends to promote the welfare and happiness of Helvetia.—(Signed)—*Ney.*

Proclamation issued by General Rochambeau on the 19th of Dec. 1802, permitting the Importation of Wares and Merchandize in Foreign Bottoms, on paying a per centage.

Art. I. The Arrêté of the Captain-General, of the 15th Fructidor (10th year), which permits the importation of different articles of produce into this colony, in foreign bottoms, paying 10 per cent. duty, is renewed.—II. Foreigners may import into this colony all wares and merchandize not enumerated in the above-mentioned Arrêté, subject to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.—III. The Colonial Prefect shall make out every six months a tarif of the value of all the wares and merchandize imported under the 2d article. The duty of 20 per cent. shall be fixed by this tarif.—IV. The importation of goods permitted by the 5th and 2d article of this Arrêté, shall only take place at the Cape, Port Republicain, and the Port of St. Domingo.—V. The present Arrêté shall be in force immediately after its publication.—VI. The Colonial Prefect is charged with the execution of the present Arrêté, which shall be printed, published, and posted up, and inserted in the Official Gazette.—*D. F. N. Rochambeau*, Capt. Gen.

General Boyer, Chief of the Staff of the Army of St. Domingo, to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies.

Head-Quarters at the Cape, 15 Frimaire.

The General in Chief, Citizen Minister, has instructed me to have the honour of informing you of the movements which took place on the 27th of last Brumaire.—At day break the brigands attacked the Mole with a large force. The General of Division, who commands in that quarter, suffered them to approach to the entrance of the place, and when he saw them fairly encompassed by the ambuscade which he had laid for them, he gave orders for a general charge. They then found themselves exposed to two fires, the one from the town, and the other from the exterior line, which General Brunet had masked. The fire was kept up with great spirit, and in a few hours the field of battle was strewed with the bodies of the negroes who had fallen. Among the killed, six of their principal leaders. Not one of their cavalry escaped.—In this affair we lost only eight men.—General Brunet praises highly the courage of all the troops which were engaged, and in a particular manner the intripidity of his Aid-de-Camp, Puton, who received several sabre

wounds, after having killed a number of brigands, with whom he fought hand to hand.—The General in Chief requests the First Consul to present Captain Puton with a sabre of honour.

Napper Tandy to Lord Pelham. (From the Paris Papers.)

My Lord, when we are obliged to take up the pen in defence of our characters, our letters stand in need of no apology. Without fatiguing you, therefore, with any, I shall enter immediately upon the subject; and as you have thought proper, as well as Ld. Spencer, to bring my name in an indecent manner before the public, I shall begin my defence with the same freedom you have used in attacking me. To say that you have both been wanting in what the rules of decency required, would be the mildest censure your conduct deserves; with equal reason can I say, that you have violated the laws of justice; for time alone can discover, what connection there was between the Malt Bill, which was the subject of discussion, and Napper Tandy. Had it not been for one of the assertions you made, I should not have brought the affair before the public, but would have been contented with seeing myself disfigured by your Billingsgate orators, in both Houses; for there are men, my ld., whose censure is the highest recommendation one can have; and, I am sincere enough to confess, that, I consider your lordship as worthy of the first rank in this class. You have declared, or the printer for you, that I made discoveries to govt. I assert, that that declaration is false. This may appear to your ears not very civil language; but it is the voice of truth, and I repeat, my ld., that it is a mean and audacious falsehood. I never had any relation nor correspondence with your govt.; or if I had, that govt.knew my character too well to attempt to make me temporise. Had you been content with saying, that there were particular circumstances in my case, you would not have swerved from the truth, for you know all, though you have only suffered a part to appear. With respect to my life, I never thought I owed any gratitude to your govt. for it. I owe my life to the great and generous people, to the first of men, to the hero, the pacificator, who said, that if I fell, I should fall with eternal lustre. It is for the cause of that people that I am ready to shed the last drop of my blood. I can recapitulate, with satisfaction, my past life, spent in the service of my country, whilst I look with pity and contempt upon those who, by prostituting themselves, have been raised to the first offices of the state. I am more proud of the name of French citizen, than I should be of the rank of a titled slave. I am, my ld., with the same sentiments I have always entertained and cherished long before I knew you a petty Secretary of the Castle of Dublin, a friend of universal benevolence, and an enemy to those only who build their fortune upon the ruin of their country.

Bourdeaux, 30 *Nivôse*. *Napper Tandy*.

DOMESTIC.

On Monday morning the 21st inst. the sentence of the law was executed on the following traitors, viz. Edward Marcus Despard, John Wood, John Francis, Thomas Broughton, James Sedgwick Wratten, Arthur Graham, and John Maenamara. The execution took place on the top of the New Gaol in the Borough. After hanging about half an hour their heads were severed from their bodies, and the executioner exhibiting them separately to the view of the populace, exclaimed, "This is the head of a Traitor."

TRIAL OF MR. PELTIER.

On Monday, the 21st instant, the justly celebrated MR. PELTIER, was tried before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury, on an information, filed by the Attorney-General, for a libel on NAPOLEON BUONAPARTÉ, First Consul of France, which libel was published in a periodical work, entitled L'AMBIGU, of which work MR. PELTIER was the editor and proprietor.

The information having been read, the Hon. Spencer Percival (the Attorney-General) entered, of course, on the arguments in favour of the prosecution. He stated, that the words charged in the information were libellous; that they had a tendency to stir up sedition and rebellion against Buonaparté, and to cause his assassination; and that, unless the offence was punished, the peace happily subsisting between England and France, might be interrupted, and that war, bloody and expensive war, might finally ensue. In order to prove that this was no extraordinary proceeding, he cited the instance of Lord George Gordon, who was prosecuted for a libel on the late Queen of France, as also that of JOHN VINT, the Editor of the Courier, who was prosecuted for a libel on the Emperor of Russia.—The caution he threw out with regard to the publishing of an account of the proceedings of the court, in this case, was curious and no less curious than *novel*.—"If," said he, "I could suppose that my learned friend "[meaning Mr. M'Intosh] would lend himself to "the spirit in which these papers are written; if "he should for a moment think he could serve "his client by a republication of the libel; if he "were instructed, and thought it consistent with "his duty to go over the same discussions, and "to repeat the declamation and invective of "which we now complain, then, indeed, an extensive field would be opened for his ingenuity "and eloquence. He would have to expatiate "upon the most extraordinary event, of the most "extraordinary occurrence, in the most extraordinary and eventful revolution recorded in the "annals of history. But if no other higher consideration deterred him from pursuing such a "course, the interest of his client would be sufficient for this purpose. *Because I think that this "libel tends to endanger the tranquillity between this "country and a nation with whom we are at peace, I "prosecute the author.* That charge brings me, and "it brings the defendant, this day before you. If "the information is thought well founded—if "you pronounce a verdict of guilty, when the "time comes for apportioning the punishment, "if it appear that by the defendant's instructions, "the first court of justice in the kingdom is made "a vehicle for slander and defamation, all the ill "consequences of the libel are aggravated and "enhanced. I should ill discharge my duty to "the Public, I should ill shew my regard for the "proper administration of the English Laws, if I "did not press upon the Judges TO TAKE CARE "*that a calumny was not increased by the means employed to check it, and* BY THE PUNISHMENT THEY "INFLICTED *to shew*, not only to France, but to "the whole of Europe, that a British Court of

" Justice impartially determines upon the guilt " of those accused, and *is not the means of extended* " *defamation.*"

After the Attorney-General had concluded, and the evidence had been examined, Mr. M'Intosh, one of the council for Mr. Peltier (the other being Mr. Ferguson) entered on the defence, in a speech, which lasted three or four hours, but which contained, relative to the case of Mr. Peltier, very little more, we believe, than what will be found in the following report, which is copied from the *Morning Post*.

My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury, I would not so far depart from my duty, or from the respectability of the body to which I belong, as to lend myself to the *passions of any client*. Whatever respect is due by the law to the rulers of any country, that respect shall be paid by me. Nay more, whatever concerns liberty, that dearest and best of all the interests of man, may indeed call forth my warm feelings, but I shall know how to repress these feelings in every instance in which they are not borne out by truth.—My Lord and Gentlemen, I have to intreat your indulgence, beset as I am with topics of so much difficulty. You may, indeed, conceive that having had the presumption to encounter those *difficulties*, I have no title to indulgence in contending with them. *I did not seek them*, but having *unexpectedly* fallen in with them, I will not now turn my back on them: here I found them, and here I will meet and engage them with every exertion of whatever power I possess. Acting on these principles, before an English Jury, I am sure that if my feelings shall, in any instance, betray me into any excessive warmth, my client will not suffer for my error. He *imposed on me* the trust of his defence, and I *could not decline it*. Still less can I betray it, having once undertaken to charge myself with it. He is entitled to a just, faithful, and fearless defence, and he shall have it, so far as it can be afforded by my humble talents, actuated by a warm and honest zeal in the discharge of my duty. *Intrepidity* has been so long used at the *English bar*, that it is unnecessary for me, at this moment, to descant upon it; still less can I claim any merit for acting up to it. I have only to say, that if the bar could have been silenced or overawed by any power whatsoever, no Jury would now be here. That pride and boast of our free constitution could not this day have existed. It is owing to the intrepidity of the bar; that you, gentlemen, are now here to try this cause. It was therefore, perhaps, too much for me to say, that my client should have a fearless defence, in a place, where fear never entered any bosom, but that of a criminal. Yet, surely, if, in any case, a timid feeling could invade a place so fortified against it, it must be in this, where the prosecutor is the master of a great empire, and the defendant a *poor proscribed French emigrant*, compelled to relinquish his country, in 1792, driven out by the daggers of his countrymen. Gentlemen, you recollect that eventful and calamitous period, when our shores were covered with helpless women, and children still more helpless, with priests, strangers to the world, flying from their country, as from a tract overrun with tigers, and seeking in ours a shelter which they did not fail to find. Such of these unhappy fugitives as escaped the scaffold, as survived the trying changes of climates unknown to them, and the multiplied distresses and vexations they had to endure, were recently permitted to revisit their native country. They were *indulged* in the gratification, and a very high gratification it must be, worn out and exhausted with calamity as they were; they were indulged with permission to die at home. I do not mean to undervalue this indulgence; on the contrary, *I am disposed to rate it high*; but my client, and a few others, conceived themselves bound, from a feeling of *loyalty*, which I *neither make the subject of commendation or of blame*, to refuse to profit by this permission. I do not, as I said, make this refusal a matter of *praise or of censure*; I only hope, that you will not judge *too severely* of my client, for what *he conceives* to be a just and honourable *devotion to the allegiance under which he was born*. Consider, gentlemen, that if we ourselves were, by any unforeseen revolution, I trust, and hope, such an event will never happen; but, if such an event were to place us in a state of dependence and *destitution* in a foreign land, we should not wish to be judged *too unfavourably* —— This man, having from his youth devoted himself to literary employments, exerted his talents in the same line here, and produced a variety of works. After the peace, he abstained from all serious politics, and contented himself with the publication of this *obscure* journal before you, which, if the jealousy of power could ever be at rest, appeared under circumstances the least calculated to give disquiet. It could not be read here, for it was not in the language of the country. It could not be read in France, for we do not understand that the police is supine or negligent in the execution of the prohibition against the admission of periodical papers from England. Under these circumstances, this work was issued for the purpose of amusing and consoling the *fellow-sufferers* of Mr. Peltier by occasional reflections on the factions which divide, and the disturbances which agitate the land from which they are exiled. It was intended as a consolation and amusement to them to whom no consolation now remains, but in contemplating the instability of human affairs, and seeing that those by whom they were expelled were often the victims of fortune as well as they. This was the only journal that dared still to speak in favour of a family once the most august in Europe. This court affords an instance of the instability of human grandeur in that family, and it is not a little remarkable that the last instance of a prosecution by the French government, as cited by my learned friend, was for a libel on that Princess who has been since butchered and massacred by her own subjects. I say this not for the purpose of disputing the principle laid down by my learned friend, that no government recognised by our Sovereign is to be libelled with impunity. I agree with him, that in this respect all governments are on the same footing, whether they are governments of yesterday or governments confirmed by a succession of ages. I admit that if Lord Clarendon had published some parts of his history at Paris in the year 1656; if the Marquis of Montrose had published his sonnets there; if Butler had published his Hudibras; and Cowley those works in which he so ably maintained the cause of his King against the Usurper, the president Du Morlaix would have been bound on the complaint of the English Ambassador to prosecute them for libels against a government recognised by France. I mention this, that my client may feel the less repugnance at coming into this his *last asylum upon earth*; and it is, perhaps, *owing to his Majesty's Ministers, that he enjoys even this.* If it be so, I owe them my thanks, for their honourable and dignified conduct, in refusing to violate the hospitality due to an *unfortunate stranger*, who now appears in your presence, as the only place

in which his prosecutor and he can be on equal terms. Certainly, circumstanced as he is, the most *refreshing* prospect which his eye can rest upon, is, an English Jury, and he feels with me, gratitude to the Ruler of empires, that, after the wreck of every thing else, ancient and venerable in Europe; of all established forms and acknowledged principles; of all long subsisting laws and sacred institutions; we are met here, administering justice after the manner of our forefathers, in this her ancient sanctuary. Here then parties come to judgment; one the master of the greatest empire on the earth; and the other, a *weak defenceless fugitive*, who *waves his privilege of having half his Jury composed of foreigners, and puts himself, with confidence, upon a Jury entirely English.*—Gentlemen, there is another view in which this case is highly interesting, important, and momentous; and, I confess, I am animated to every exertion that I can make, not more by a sense of my duty to my client, than by a persuasion that this cause is the first of a series of contests with the freedom of the press. My learned friend, I am sure, will never disgrace his magistracy, by being instrumental to a measure so calamitous; but viewing this as I do, as the first of a series of contests between the greatest power on earth, and the *only* press that is now free, I cannot help calling on him and you to pause before the great earthquake swallow up all our freedom that remains among men, for though *no indication has yet been made of a disposition to attack the freedom of the press in this country*, yet the many other countries that have been deprived of this benefit, must forcibly impress us with the propriety of looking vigilantly to ourselves. Holland, Switzerland, and the Imperial towns participated with us the benefit of a free press. Holland and Switzerland are now no more, and near fifty of the free Imperial towns of Germany have vanished, since the commencement of this prosecution."—Here Mr. Mackintosh drew an interesting picture of the former state of these free towns, exempted from the burthens of military establishments, and respected amidst the contentions of greater powers; they had leisure for observation, and reflection on what was passing around them.—They formed a respectable portion of that mass of public opinion, which was the law of powers, who acknowledge no other controul. He could not contemplate a more *interesting* spectacle than the *little Republic of Geneva*, cultivating literature and science at the gates of the immense empire of Louis XIV. *undisturbed and unthreatened*. All this, said he, is gone; what may be the new order of things, *it is not for me to say*, but, I declare it to be my firm persuasion, that the total absence of all schemes of oppression, ever since the days of Louis XIV. has been *owing to the freedom of discussion*, which has, till lately, prevailed in most countries of Europe. If silence was observed at home upon such projects, 100 presses in foreign countries circulated them, and rendered them detestable throughout Europe. Tyranny dreaded to make any arbitrary stretches as long as there existed a free press, because no power was above its censure. Now that all this is gone, there is no longer any controul but what this country affords. Every press on the continent, from Palermo to Hamburgh, is enslaved; one place only remains where discussion is free, protected by our government and our constitution. It is an awefully proud consideration that this noble fabric, raised by our ancestors, still stands undecayed amidst the ruins that surround us.——You are the advanced guard of liberty, permit me, therefore, to remind you of some of the principles on which our ancestors acted with respect to foreign powers in cases like the present. Here Mr. Mackintosh stated the law not to be defined exactly, so as to ascertain the limits that distinguished history and fair observation from libel. It was left to Juries to determine, in every single instance, by the malicious intention that may appear in the publication, and this confidence so reposed by the legislature, had never once been abused *since the revolution.* Political libel, he said, was different from all others; in cases of common libel, the severity of the punishment only struck terror into those who meditated guilt. But in cases of political libel, even a just punishment had the effect of deterring well-disposed men from discussion; as it was difficult for them to know how far discussion and history would permit them to go, and when they overstepped the limit. Thus, the best services that could be rendered to mankind were discouraged. It was on this principle that our ancestors were always tender in repressing discussions relative to foreign powers. Ever since our ancestors had the wisdom to abandon all notion of continental conquest, we had no views on the continent but such as arose out of a regard to our safety and the promotion of our commerce. The first and most important consideration of safety depended on the maintenance of justice and the preservation of nations in the enjoyment of their rights. When justice was thus violated, the safety that arose out of it and depended on it, was rendered insecure, and it was material to observe and discuss every violation in order to check and prevent all excessive and dangerous aggrandisement. The interest of our commerce was a secondary consideration, but a material one, as the object was highly beneficial, not only to us but to the nations with which we traded, and to the whole world, in as much as it brought *additional hands to labour*, brought *new lands into cultivation*, and supplied *fresh pleasures to man.* It was therefore, most material, that a spirit of free discussion should exist, and be encouraged, for the purpose of checking all violations of rights; and whatever the enemies of this country may say, the advantage of this attention to continental affairs had been attended with the most beneficial effects to the powers of the continent. This island had been foremost to resist every inordinate and unjust project, and, on all such occasions, had stood in the front of *battles not her own.* ——It was the happiness of this country, that the lowest individual had a right to discuss the public measures of his time, and though it may in some instances be conceived that this was injurious in times of domestic dissension, it could not be denied that it was always beneficial when applied to foreign affairs. Here Mr. Mackintosh went into the particulars of M. Peltier's publication, extending the liberty of historical discussion to the detail, not only of events, but of the probable causes and consequences of these events. Mr. Peltier was at liberty to detail the views of the factions into which the French republic was divided, and for this purpose to republish the writings of these factions. It was even justifiable in him to expose the principles of these factions, by writing in their spirit, and imputing to them expressions deducible from their principles. *It was very likely that Chenier did, in fact, write the ode given under his name*, and in that case, even though it should be severe and libellous on Buonaparté, could it be called a libel in Mr. Peltier, to republish it here? If it was, why were the English newspapers suffered every

day for ten years back to republish volumes of abuse and calumny vented against this nation and its government in the French journals, and lately, in a stile particularly malignant and atrocious, in the official journal, the Moniteur? No criminality was by any person supposed to attach to the newspapers, because there was no criminal intention in the republication, which was made only with a view to excite the detestation and horror necessarily consequent to such flagitious abuse of our national character and our government. Why pass over the republication of an article in which a most gallant officer was charged with exciting to assassination, and why suffer English newspapers to republish, without any imputation of a crime, the most infamous libels on a prince who had passed through a reign of 43 years, beloved and respected by his people, and without a single stain on his character? Why suffer the repetition of the most atrocious calumnies on a nation, whose history afforded the extraordinary phenomena of mutinies without murder, mobs without massacre, and civil wars and revolutions without assassination? Why suffer the republication of articles, in which the garter, the badge of the conquerors of Cresse and Poictiers, and of so many successive generations of heroes, was stated to be designed to reward an assassin for executing his horrible design? On the same principle, that the English newspapers were, in all these cases, innocent and unaccused, Peltier was equally innocent in this publication. If it was in fact only the republication of the work of another writer, the republication was certainly blameless; and if it was even written by Mr. Peltier, with a view to give a dramatic character of the faction, by putting its principles in their natural language in the mouths of its leaders, he was equally innocent; or if there was any crime, it was a libel against Chenier or Ginguenet, to whom the article was imputed, and not against the First Consul. It was natural to think that a remnant of the Jacobin faction still existed in France; it was known that it did exist, and it was the nature of that faction to seek a refuge from the maledictions of those whom it had formerly oppressed and tortured in the resumption of its former power. The faction was active, and such a piece as this ode might well be among the means it employed. Mr. M. having, in the course of this last argument used the *word republican* in a sense which may *appear to convey some censure*, explained; he did not use the term as meaning *Citizens of Republican Governments*, many of which he *respected*, and particularly *a new Republic of British growth*. Neither did he mean it as any imputation on those *whose political opinions favoured a republican form of government*, but as a just sarcasm on those pretended republicans of France who used the name to cover the worst and most fatal hostility *to freedom*. It could not be that M. Peltier wrote this seriously for the purpose of promoting the royal cause. It would be madness in him to call upon the French citizens of the present day to avenge the cause of Rewbell and Barras, the worst enemies of royalty. If he could seriously address such language to French citizens for such a purpose, he was a much fitter object for a commission of lunacy than of a prosecution for libel; and this madness was rendered still more outrageous by adding to the council the name of the most declared and decided enemy of the party to which it was addressed. It may indeed come within the policy of a royalist to excite republicans to insurrection, with a view to profit by their broils; but if such a royalist meant not to defeat his own purpose, he would conceal his name. It was however evident, from the context, that the Ode in question was not the work of M. Peltier. It appeared from the passage already cited, and of which a poetical translation had been read, that it was written by a fanatical republican, once hostile to England, now a little corrected in his judgment, but not yet perfectly reconciled: it speaks of the people resting on the law, resisting and setting at defiance the exertion of regal power; this certainly could not be mentioned with praise by the Royalist, Peltier. My learned friend, said Mr. M. cannot forget that Swift did not mean, by his arguments in defence of Atheism, really to support that doctrine; but, on the contrary, by that unrivalled specimen of irony, to ridicule and shame all such unprincipled tenets. Such were the motives of Butler for putting such odious sentiments in the mouths of Hudibras and his squire, and such were Peltier's for putting such sentiments as in some places he did put into the mouths of the jacobins. Not that even they, bad as they are, *can be suspected*, BY ME, *of any design so shocking to human nature as assassination:* and I own I am surprised to hear my Learned Friend say so seriously, that any allusion to the apotheosis of Romulus, or to the affair of Brutus and Cæsar, must necessarily have such a shocking and abominable object, as if these events, so much the themes of school-boy declamation, were not too familiar to excite any extraordinary propensity to imitation.—With respect to that part of the paper which alluded to the assassination of Cæsar, Mr. M. denied that when that event was spoken of, every man who used it, intended to recommend or justify assassination. He stated a variety of cases, in which that event had been alluded to in many authors who were never suspected of a wish to excite the commission of assassination. Nor could it be more safely inferred from the allusion to the apotheosis in use among the Romans. It might be that a man, disgusted with the numerous addresses which had been poured from all quarters, might fairly say, I even wish him the apotheosis as soon as he can have it; many of the Roman Emperors received the honours of a divinity, and yet lived; their apotheosis did not necessarily imply their death. He next adverted to the imputation of free discussion, and elucidated this part of his argument by precedents drawn from our own history. At the time when Queen Elizabeth, that wise and patriotic Princess, was beset around with formidable enemies, a powerful faction in the heart of her kingdom, and no resources but in her own mind, she, and it was a curious piece of history, *published the first newspaper*. Her Gazettes were still preserved, and by means of that dissemination of public opinion she *roused the feelings of her subjects to a pitch equal to withstand any attempts that could be made upon them*. Since that period newspapers had multiplied, and discussion had become more extended. During the reign of Louis XIV. who had formed the most gigantic plans of *guilty ambition*, he who attacked a free nation merely for his glory; he who had made subservient to his interests the GUILTY and INFAMOUS *Princes* who then *governed* England—yet his conduct was most freely canvassed. Nor did a venal court *dare* stop the inquiry and investigation of free minds, even when a Jefferies disgraced the bench which his Lordship adorns, nor even then did a venal judge and a corrupt court *dare* attack *the freedom of the press*. In latter times, to come to the partition of Poland: did that *infamous transaction* and *public robbery* pass without examination and

censure? We loudly spoke our indignation, though the *robbers* were our *great allies*; but our free presses spoke of them, not as according to the greatness of the characters, but according to the greatness of their crimes. He would put it to the Attorney General to say, what would have been his conduct if we had been at peace with France during part of the awful crisis which had convulsed her. When Robespierre presided over the Committee of Public Safety, was not an Englishman to canvass his measures? supposing we had then been at peace with France, would the Attorney General have filed an information against any one who had expressed due abhorrence of the furies of that sanguinary monster? When Marat demanded 250,000 heads in the convention, must we have contemplated that request without speaking of it in the terms it provoked? When Carrier placed 500 children in a square at Lyons to fall by the musquetry of the soldiery, and from their size the balls passed over them, the little innocents flew to the knees of the soldiery for protection, when they were butchered with the bayonet. In relating this event, must man restrain his just indignation, and stifle the expression of indignant horror which such a dreadful massacre must excite? Would the Attorney General in his information state, "when Maximilian Robespierre was first magistrate of France, as President of the Committee of Safety, that those who spoke of him as his crimes deserved, did it with a wicked and malignant intention to defame and vilify him." The only restraint upon great criminals was, the public opinion; and to weaken the expression of that opinion was, in a great degree, to let loose the passions of the great, to prey on the weak and defenceless. He would again put the case of that Swiss patriot, descended from the hero of Switzerland; he, whose ancestor supported the liberties of his country; who conquered that pile 300 years ago, he of late had endeavoured ineffectually to defend. If he were to come to this country, the only asylum now left upon earth; if he were here to weep over the ruins of his country, must he be told that he must deplore his fate in silence; that he might groan deep, but it must not be loud? Better by far would it be that we should at once revert to a state of absolute barbarism, than thus have our feelings paralysed to all moral distinctions. He hoped and trusted that a British Jury would never be a party to such purposes. They never had done it, and in former times, when *all other parts of the state* had been *corrupted*, juries yet maintained their virtue and their independence. In the days of Cromwell, he twice sent a satirist upon his government to be tried by a jury, who sat where the jury then did. The scaffold on which the blood of the Monarch was shed, was still in their view. The clashing of the bayonets which turned out the Parliament, were within heir hearing, yet they maintained their integrity, and twice did they send his Attorney General out of Court with disgrace and defeat."

The Attorney-General replied to the arguments of Mr. M'Intosh. Lord Ellenborough shortly addressed the Jury, who, after consulting together for the space of a minute, pronounced the defendant *Guilty*. The trial lasted seven hours.—*A Correct Report of this Trial, will be given, at length, in our Supplement to Vol. III.*

PARLIAMENTARY MINUTES.

Thursday, Feb. 17.—Lords.—Bank Restriction Bill read a first time.

Friday, Feb. 18.—Lords.—A second Report was made from the committee appointed to re-examine the Lists delivered in, of Peers to form the Board of East India Judicature.—Lord Pelham moved for the production of an account of the outstanding Exchequer Bills, &c. at certain periods about the beginning of the late war.

Saturday, Feb. 19.—Commons.—The Speaker took the chair at ½ past three; 106 members were present, and the House proceeded to a ballot for a committee to try the merit of certain contested elections, but only 43 qualified members were found. The House was then moved to adjourn to Monday, but previously to the adjournment, Mr. Addington said, that there was a necessity to have recourse to the power vested in the House, by the Act of the 36th of his present Majesty, to order an immediate call. After moving the reading of the proceedings of April 28, 1797, which were read accordingly, he then moved, that the House should be called on Monday, and the names of all those members who did not attend should be set aside for consideration on a future day, when on sufficient excuses not being given, the members so unexcused should be taken into custody by the Serjeant at Arms.

Monday, Feb. 22.—Lords.—Pursuant to the orders on a former day, the following accounts were laid before the House, viz. An account of the number of Bank notes in circulation on the 25th day of every month in the last year, ending the 25th of of Jan. 1803 inclusive; also the number in circulation on the 1st day of June, Aug. Oct. 1802, and 1st. of Feb. 1803, distinguishing those under 5 l.—An account of the standard prices of Bullion at different periods of the last year.—An account of the produce of the consolidated fund, with the sums chargeable thereon.

Commons.—A call of the House took place pursuant to notice. Mr. Addington made the usual motions in cases of a call of the House, for taking absent members into custody, &c.; and also moved that such members as were serving upon committees, should be exempted from the effects of non-attendance in consequence of the call of the House.—The Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the corporation of London, setting forth that Bethlem Hospital was in a ruinous state, and praying that it might be taken down and a new building erected in its stead. The House ballotted for a committee to try the petition against the election for Coventry, and also for Bridgewater.—Sir W. Elford moved "that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the dismission of Mr. Marshall, and into other circumstances connected with his removal."—As this motion was not seconded, the House proceeded to other business.—The Bill for disqualifying Revenue Officers in Ireland from voting at Elections was read a second time.—Petitions were presented from the merchants of Grenada praying for pecuniary aid; from the Corporation of Bristol, for the repair of the Harbour of that City; and from the Shoe-makers, Sadlers, and other Manufactures of leather, praying that the laws relative to the dressing of skins, should extend 15 miles round London.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.—Lords.—The Duke of Montrose moved an address to his Majesty on the occasion of his providential escape from the machination of designing traitors. The motion was seconded by Earl Camden; the address was then read, and passed *nem. diss.* (For the tenor of the address, see proceedings of the Commons.)—Certain accounts from the Bank, relative to the Bank

Restriction Bill were presented.—Bank restriction Bill read a second time.

COMMONS.—Bill for erecting a New Poor-house in the Parish of St. Pancras, read a first time.—Lord Euston moved, "That an humble Address "be presented to his Majesty, offering to his Ma- "jesty our most heart-felt congratulations upon "the detection and frustrating of one of the most "detestable Plots that the wickedness of mis- "guided individuals could conspire to imagine. "A conspiracy, that whilst it afforded additional "proofs of the mischiefs of those detestable prin- "ciples, was equally destructive of all practical, "moral, civil, and religious liberty: that his "Majesty's faithful Commons, feeling sincerely "the importance of this discovery, hasten to as- "sure his Majesty, as well in their own name as "in that of all the Commons of Great Britain, "that they are determined to support with their "lives and all that is dear to them, the Govern- "ment and Constitution, firm and unchanged, to "the latest posterity."—Lord Boyle seconded the motion.—Leave was given to bring in a Bill to regulate the process in the Irish Courts of Law, and assimilate them to those of England.—Mr. Alexander brought up the Report of the Committee of Expiring Laws.—The Militia Training Bill passed through a Committe.—Dublin Royal Canal Bill read a second time.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 19, 1803.—At the Court at St. James's, the 16th of Feb. 1803, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—This day the Right Hon. John Hiley Addington, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.—His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint.—J. W. Commeren, of Strood, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Sussex, instead of W. Margesson, of Offington, Esq.—H. E. Boates, of Rose-Hill, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Denbigh, instead of Lord W. Beauclerk, of Bathafern Park.—J. Forbes, of Ofnbodig, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Merioneth, instead of H. O. Hatchet, of Carrygadell, Esq.

This day Mr. De Lima, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, had an audience of leave of his Majesty.—And the Chevalier De Soussa Coutinho, his successor in the same character, had a private audience of His Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

St. James's, Feb. 16, 1803.—*Ceremonial of the Knighthood and Investiture of Major General, John Francis Cradock, Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.*—The Knights, and the Officers of the Order, attended in the Privy Chamber in their Mantles, Collars, &c. and proceeded from thence, after the Levee, into the Sovereign's presence.—Then, by his Majesty's command, Major-General John Francis Cradock was introduced into the presence between Sir Hector Munro and Sir William Fawcett, preceded by the Register and Secretary.—The Sword of State was thereupon delivered to the Sovereign by Sir William Hamilton, and Major-General John Francis Cradock, kneeling, was knighted therewith. Then his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the senior Knight, presented the Ribbon and Badge to the Sovereign, and his Majesty put them over the new Knight's right shoulder, who, being thus invested, had the honour to kiss the Sovereign's hand.—This ceremony was performed in his Majesty's closet, several of the great officers of the court, and Foreign Ministers being present.

DOMESTIC OFFICIAL PAPER.

Sentence of the Court Royal of Jersey, against two Printers of that Island, for having copied Paragraphs from the London Papers, reflecting upon the French Government.

Actions having been commenced, by the King's Attorney-General, against Jean Stead and Ph. Mourant, and they being ordered to take their trial upon a representation of the said Attorney-General, stating, that the newspaper, printed weekly by the said Jean Stead, and entitled *Gazette de Jersey*, and the newspaper also printed weekly, entitled *La Gazette de l'Isle de Jersey*, by Ph. Mourant, had for some time past, contained observations and reflexions injurious to the French Government, and tending to disturb the peace and friendship subsisting between His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic:

And the said Jean Stead and Ph. Mourant having been heard, by their counsel, it does appear that the offensive articles, printed by the abovementioned persons, which gave rise to the prosecution, have been extracted from the newspapers printed at London, and that neither the defendants nor any persons employed by them, had written any of the objectionable paragraphs: Notwithstanding which, the Court conceive it to be their duty, to declare their entire disapprobation of every species of injury or insult against the constituted authorities of established and acknowledged governments; and, furthermore, they enjoin the said editors, for the future, to insert nothing in their Journals, in any degree tending to disturb the good understanding subsisting between the inhabitants of this island and the countries with which His Britannic Majesty is at peace.

JEAN DE VEULLE, *Clerk of the said Court.*

Given this 5th day of Feb. in the year 1803.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

In a week so abundant in important political occurrences, we must lament that *indisposition* should prevent us from contributing our mite of information. We cannot, however, refrain from saying a few words on two or three topics: and first, on the *execution of the traitors.* While the fate of these men was pending, while it was possible that any thing said by us might, though in the slightest and most distant manner, affect their lives, we uttered not a syllable with respect to them, even when we heard their pardon demanded, in no very inaudible and unintelligible terms, and in more than one of the daily papers. Now, however, we think it our right and our duty to express a sincere satisfaction, not that seven men have been put to death, not even that seven traitors have suffered the punishment due to their crime, but that, in this example, a rampart has been formed round the sacred person of our sovereign, whose precious life has been heretofore so often attempted with audacious impunity. —To all, and to every one, concerned in this most important transaction; to those who detected the crime, those who brought

the criminals to justice, those who condemned them, those who ordered their execution, and to those who fulfilled the dreadful behests of the law; to all, and particularly to the ministry, great and unqualified praise is due. To say that they have done no more than their duty, is, indeed, to say the truth; but, it was a most arduous duty; it was one, on the due performance of which, the very existence of the Monarch and the Monarchy depended; it was a duty that some men would not have performed; the ministers have performed it, and they are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the country.—It is worthy of remark, that *three* out of these seven traitors were of that mischievous plotting sect, denominated *Methodists*. Mr. Rowland Hill (brother of Sir Richard Hill) has, it seems, thought proper publicly to deny, that any of these traitors belonged to his flock, and, at the same time, to inform the world, that he is a regularly ordained clergyman, and *no methodist*. We cry the Rev. Gentleman's mercy, for we really took him to be that very same person, who is to be heard bawling, for hours, at a stretch, every Sunday night, in a large round-a-bout meeting-house, at the foot of Black Friar's Bridge. Be this fact as it may, the traitors were methodists, and had a "teacher" of that sect to attend them in their last moments. Despard appears to have been a settled atheist; so that, of those who had any sense of religion, of any sort, the methodists made exactly *one half*: no bad criterion of the *loyalty* of those dark and dangerous fanatics, who are, by means of a system of affiliation the most complete that ever was imagined, extending their principles into the bosom of every poor-man's family in the kingdom. At the very out-set of our labours, we thought it our duty (See Vol. I. p. 176) to caution the rich and the well-informed against inadvertantly lending their aid to the artful leaders of this sect, who, under the specious guise of humanity, were endeavouring to root out from amongst the common people, all those rural and athletic sports, which were so well calculated to instil into their minds honour, generosity, and a love of glory. We compared these puritans of the present day to those of the reign of Charles I. and we concluded by lamenting, that "too many of the rulers of "this land are now hunting the common "people from every scene of diversion, and "driving them to a club or a conventicle, at "the former of which they suck in the de-"licious rudiments of earthly equality, and, "at the latter, the no less delicious doctrine, "that there is no *lawful king but king Je-"sus*."—Mr. Polwhele, to whom the country is very much indebted, has, in his anecdotes of methodism, given some most shocking proofs of the bloody-mindedness of these people; and, if there be a subject, which, above all others, demands the immediate attention of Parliament, it is that of the methodistical affiliation, which, as we have just observed, is extending its baleful influence into every cottage in the kingdom, implanting, wherever it goes, a rooted enmity to the Church and the State.

Of Mr. Peltier's trial we have much to say hereafter. In the mean time we beg leave to refer the reader to Mr. M'Intosh's speech (p. 277); and if he pays attention to the passages, which we have marked by Italick characters, he will readily conceive, that it will not pass without comment from us.

But our readers will find, by a reference to page 286, that Mr. Peltier is not the only gentleman who has, already, been prosecuted for libels, by order of Buonaparté. We this morning received, from our correspondent at Jersey, the sentence of the Court Royal of Jersey against two printers of that Island, for having copied paragraphs from the London papers, reflecting upon the French Government. We shall present our readers with some observations on this interesting subject in our next.

From the information, which we have received, within this day or two, we should not be at all surprized, if the "*safe* politicians" were upon the eve of making some other sacrifice to the preservation of peace; for, as to their going to war, the thing is absolutely out of the question. They know, that the country would not leave a war in their hands for a single hour; and, they are firmly resolved to keep their places.

NOTICES.

The Letter to Lord St. Vincent will appear next week.—A Long Article from "An Englishman" has not yet been read; but shall be attended to in a few days.

A Correspondent, who has been so good as to point out to us certain parts of what he happily enough calls Mr. M'Intosh's "*invincible* speech," may be assured that we shall not overlook them. We do, indeed, intend to take the liberty, next week, of addressing a letter to Mr. M'Intosh on this subject. In the mean time we would beg leave to caution the Morning Post to be moderate in its puffs; for, the higher a thing rises the lower it may possibly fall.

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